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Gillespie's Great Day.

It is the fashion and habit among Lone Star statesmen to prod railroads. The task of unveiling the iniquities of the Pennsylvania and its allies might have fallen to the Hon. CHOICE BOSWELL RANDELL or the Hon. Moses Lycurgus BROOCKS or the Hon. JACK BEALL OF the Hon. MORRIS SHEPPARD, the finest living representative of Texas and the American child. The Hon. OSCAR WILLIAM GILLESPIE, sometime assistant attorney of Tarrant county, was a little quicker on the trigger. He shot forth his resolution, barely rousing the Hon. JOHN DALZELL, who was dreaming of a world walled with pig iron.

The genesis and passage of the resolution have been attributed most uncharitably to the resentment of Representatives at the suspension of the free list. Of course, there are Representatives who regret that suspension, not on their own account but because every free pass is so much taken out of the treasury of a corporation. These small. personal motives are not to be considered. There are "fences" to be braced up. The Congress elections are not far away. Every Representative must do his duty to himself; and railroad baiting JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN faces the foe and is supposed to be popular.

The immediate application of the resolution to the stock market was a mere coincidence, part of the exterior of a psychological change. Still, what greater happiness can come to a statesman than to contribute to make a rumpus in that abode of Money Devils, Wall

Street? The resolution is harmless enough. If any information has been allowed to slumber in the bosom of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the House should have the benefit of it. It had been suspected before last Monday that some Representatives had a larger surplus of zeal than knowledge in regard to railroads.

Only in an "off" year is business of more importance than politics

Mr. Chamberlain's Plan.

Although in the most overwhelming defeat suffered by a British political party in the last hundred years most members of the Balfour Cabinet, including the Premier himself, failed to retain their seats, Mr. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN and his son, who lately was Chancellor from the general welter and have already outlined a policy which, as they believe, will lead to victory.

There is no doubt that personally Mr. | the vast preponderance is still negro. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN has some cause for elation. When he looks at the tre mendous majorities by which he and his volume that it of itself is enough to supfriends held all the seats belonging to ply the labor market, the negroes by the Birmingham and by which his son force of necessity may be compelled to AUSIEN carried another constituency, he emigrate in order to save themselves feels that he is justified in telling his less from extinction; but as yet that period lucky fellow Unionists, "Thou canst not is far off. It is even questionable if there say I did it!" His protective programme, he says, cannot have been the cause of labor there in certain departments of the Liberal triumph, for otherwise its agriculture. author and chief upholders would either | It is true that State bureaus and railhave been beaten or been returned by road companies have organized projects signally reduced majorities. He attributes the defeat of Mr. BALFOUR'S supporters to a combination of circum- ally they may be the means of transstances, among which he insists that forming the character of the Southern his own demand for a preferential tariff played but an insignificant part.

Apparently Mr. CHAMBERLAIN believes that if the contest could have been made to turn exclusively upon the issue of protection the next House of Commons would have been much more evenly divided. Of this he professes to be so convinced that he is determined to keep that issue to the front, and does not hesitate to disclose the tactics by which he expects to secure coadjutors from the ranks of some supposed opponents. He is probably justified in taking for granted that whether he or Mr. A. J. BALFOUR shall be hereafter the ostensible leader of the Unionist opposition the member for West Birmingham will be the real dictator of its course. In that capacity he purposes to outbid the new Premier for the support of the Laborites and If they were not employed and their em-Irish Nationalists, and subsequently to ployment necessary, they would either win over a sufficient number of the Liberals proper to give him the bare majority of one (336) which would suffice to upset the present Government.

At the first glance such a project would seem the stuff that dreams are made of to those who observe that according to fifty years from now the negroes will the latest returns the Unionists, Nationalists and Laborites combined will ity for themselves is, however, without only be able to muster about 290 votes in the next House of Commons, and that consequently the Liberals proper, even if forced to act alone, would have a majority of at least ninety. It is obvious, therefore, that to beat the Government Mr. CHAMBERLAIN would need forty-six be nearly two hundred million negroes deserters from the Liberal camp, besides every vote belonging to the Unionist, Nationalist and Laborite parties. That such a number of deserters might be secured under certain conditions is improbable, but not inconceivable. More than fifty of the Liberals proper obtained their seats by prevailing on the Laborites not to run opposing candidates in their constituencies, and pledged themselves in turn to vote for such measures as negroes were 38 per cent. of the Southern of view: a Protestant, who can be at best should be demanded by the trade union congresses. If, therefore, in a year or two Mr. CHAMBERLAIN could persuade a trade union congress to pass a resolution in favor of a protective policy, not only the Laborites but Liberals owing their seats to labor votes would have to obey the mandate.

were trained in the school of COBDEN, it is by no means certain that the mass of British operatives and miners may not ultimately be persuaded to follow the American example so far as to favor a tariff which, while admitting duty

free the raw materials of manufacture, would impose duties on all finished products and also on foreign foodstuffs. It is doubtless true that the immediate result would be a rise in the price of bread, but this, they would be told by Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, would be much more than neutralized by an advance in wages. The price of bread would soon drop, moreover, if it be true, as Mr. JAMES J. HILL has lately asserted, that the Canadian Northwest might be able in about five years to supply the whole of England's demand for grain. We should also bear in mind that Mr. CHAMBERLAIN would not need to make converts of all labor unionists; all he would require would be a majority in a trade union congress, the instructions issued by own representatives and by those Liberals who have promised to act with the Laborites on labor questions.

But how, it may be asked, could Mr. CHAMBERLAIN establish a modus vivendi with the Irish Nationalists? The achievement is not so impracticable as it looks. If Mr. CHAMBERLAIN is once accepted as the real leader of the Unionist party he may be able to convince Mr. JOHN E. REDMOND that no Liberal measure favorable to Ireland can be carried through the House of Lords, whereas that body at Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S bidding could be prevailed upon to grant Ireland anything short of a separate legislature. Now, as in 1885 and ever since, the Nationalists regard it as their duty not to be identified with any political party, but to shift their weight from side to side as they seem likely to secure solid advantages for their country.

Complicated and chimerical as this plan may seem, one cannot but admire the dauntless front with which Mr. cheers his shrunken following.

A Waste of Talk.

Mr. THOMAS DIXON is wasting his words when he talks about deporting the nine million negroes of this country, or, as he terms the process, their "peaceful colonization." He might as well advocate the deportation of any other foreign

The Southern States are already suffering from a deficiency of labor, the natural consequence of which will be an unwelcome increase in wages; and this labor is mainly negro. It could not be deported without producing something like industrial chaos at the South. Great fault is found with it, but at this time there is complaint of all labor. The trade union, with its severe demands, is disturbing the industrial situation everywhere throughout civilization, though in the South least of all. Mr. BOOKER WASHINGTON is undoubtedly right in contending that the mass of negro agricultural laborers are industrious. If they were not the farming prosperity of the South would have been impossible. Under freedom for the of the Exchequer, have emerged defiant | negroes the Southern cotton crop has increased more than five times. It is true that more of this cotton than formerly is now raised by white labor, but

If the time ever comes when the stream immigration turns to the South in such will not always be a preference for negro

for attracting immigration to the South, both domestic and foreign, and eventupopulation to a notable extent, but so far they have made little impression on it. The great bulk of the labor, in agriculture especially, continues to be negro. The percentage of the foreign born is still small. Italian immigration would seem to be especially desirable for the South, since the most of it is of peasants inured to hard work; but the Southern preference is for immigrants from middle and northern Italy, whence only a ing place of tuberculosis among its in-

close farming on its own account than to furnish labor for large plantations. The fact that the negroes are mostly concentrated in the Southern States is evidence that they are wanted there. die out or be compelled to emigrate to get a subsistence; but their numbers are increasing and their percentage in the population was only slightly less in 1900 than ten years before.

against which there is a prejudice. More-

Mr. Dixon's fearful prediction that number 60,000,000 and force social equalany reasonable justification. Two years ago Mr THOMAS NELSON PAGE estimated that by the end of this century there might be that many of them, and twenty years earlier Prof. E. W. GILLIAM had even figured out that by 1980 there would in the Southern States alone. Prof. WALTER F. WILLCOX, a distinguished statistician, after carefully considering the economical and physical conditions of the race, has recently come to the conclusion, however, that "25,000,000 is the maximum limit of the probable negro population of the country a century hence," and that probably their number will be several millions less. In 1840 population; in 1900 they had receded to only a convert to Catholicism, and a Princess 32.4 per cent., and Prof. WILLCOX esti-

be more than 17.6 per cent. The solution of the negro question need not be forced, and cannot be forced arbitrarily. It will come of itself. The thoroughly American and must send a now relatively thinly peopled South at the spine of every European Now, although the older leaders of

mates that by 2000 they are not likely to

the Labor Unionists in Great Britain great an accession to its white population, invited by unusual opportunities of prosperity, that proportionately the negro race will become of insignificance, or at least cease to be a cause of alarm in the most timid soul.

Just now, instead of discussing means of getting rid of the negroes, the South needs them and all the other labor it can get in order to develop the wonderfully rich natural resources with which it is endowed. If Mr. THOMAS DIXON should go down into some Southern State where the negroes are numerous and start a scheme to take them away and send them elsewhere by wholesale, he would be likely to wear a coat of tar and feathers before he had gone very far.

Misdirected Police Zeal.

In the Essex Market police court on Sunday morning the police of two East Side precincts arraigned fifty-four men taken in five "raids." The charge in every case was petty gambling. There was not a vestige of legal evidence produced which would have to be followed by its | in any of the cases and all the prisoners were discharged.

On Sunday night two detectives made two raids on premises in Pell street. In one case they feared a fan tan game was in progress; in the other case the game was distressingly like pie gow. They took thirty prisoners. On Monday morning the Magistrate sitting in the Tombs police court turned the whole lot A man having died suddenly on Sun-

day in his dwelling situated over a saloon, the saloon keeper permitted a friend to go downstairs and enter the barroom for the purpose of telephoning to an undertaker. A detective arrested the friend for a technical violation of the liquor tax law. The prisoner was discharged by the Magistrate before whom the case came in the morning. The policeman apologized for arresting the man, saying that "while he didn't like to make the arrest he had to do so because the man had no business in the barroom, and his captain had said he would hold his men responsible for all excise violations."

Here were eighty-five utterly foolish, improper, reprehensible arrests made in one day by policemen who were out for the purpose of making just such arrests and who were afraid not to make them. Yet in the past two weeks the East Side has complained justly of the inadequate police protection it receives. A patrolman was recently on trial at headquarters for not appearing at a fire on his post in that section of the city. He explained that his post was a mile long and he had 700 doors to try. He was at the other end of it when the fire began, and the firemen had smothered the blaze before he heard of it and got to the scene. It is no unusual thing for policemen in the upper part of the city to have posts two or three miles long, which it is impossible for them to cover thoroughly more than once in each tour of duty.

The blame does not lie in the first place with the police. They have been drilled and badgered for several years past into a wholly false and distorted view of the purposes for which they exist. The secondary duties of an active and efficient police force have been exaggerated until they have dwarfed in the public eyes, and in the eyes of the police themselves. the really important duties to the community for which the department was established and is maintained by the taxpayers.

Need of New Prisons.

That Sing Sing prison is unsanitary, of unscientific construction and a constant menace to the lives of its inmates. and that Auburn prison is no better,

often criminals who have paid their toll to justice walk out of its gates afflicted with a disease that makes the winning of an honest living practically impossible for them. That the prison is a breedsmall part of the Italian immigration mates has been proved definitely time comes. It is almost wholly southern, after time, and the State has sent many a man to death under the name of a over, it is better adapted for small and term of imprisonment.

The reformatory work possible in the old style of prison is very limited, and the efforts to improve men physically, morally and mentally during their terms of confinement, which are demanded by enlightened public sentiment, are wofully handicapped by adverse surroundings. That a certain proportion of the population is practically irredeemable and doomed to live at war with society may be admitted, but the fact that many violators of the law. probably a large majority of them, may be reclaimed to useful careers by proper agencies and influences was never so widely recognized as to-day.

Badly constructed, health destroying penal institutions are a disgrace to the State. Only a shortsighted policy would strain at the initial expense of tearing them down and erecting modern and proper establishments in their stead.

The classic tales of Spanish court etiquette must be laid away on the top shelf: PHILIP III. dying decorously of coal gas because the Lord High Firetender was not at hand, and the terrified bride who learned that the Queen of Spain has no legs. King ALFONSO has gone a courting in his own way and snaps his fingers at tradition and European conventionalities.

He has picked out a young person who was "impossible" from the Spanish point whose royalty is not immaculate and is not recognized by that high authority the German Kaiser. He has attended to the matter himself without diplomatic or political

The methods of courting he has chose no very distant period will draw to it so | middle class or noble mother. He drives

over in his automobile, pops the question, takes his girl out riding, accompanied only by a perfunctory chaperon, lands her in a confectionary store and treats her to ice cream and candy. What else would Yankee nineteen-year-olds do? Where better could Vo. El Rey assert himself?

The vigor with which the Navy Department pursues the Annapolis young gentlemen and the certainly adequate punishments that are bestowed on them for their misdeeds should not obscure the fact that the commander of the illfated gunboat Bennington has been found guilty of not signing the steam log of his vessel, as required by the regulations.

The Hon, CIPRIANO CASTRO is such lively and active young man that it is seriously proposed to establish a permanent arbitration tribunal exclusively for the consideration and adjustment of his disputes with the Powers. A ruler who achieves such an unusual distinction cannot be said to be a failure. If he does nothing else he prevents the State officials of the nations with which he has dealings from being mere figureheads. The public Minister who has to do with Mr. Castro is not in danger of rusting in office.

Mercy to Captain VAN SCHAICK would have been nustice to the public.-United States District At-

torney BURNETT And the confessed inability of the United States Government to punish its unfaithful servants and the officers of the corporation that owned the General Slocum works a great injustice to that same public.

Berlin is going in for municipal ownership of its street car lines. The authorities may well pray for deliverance from "immediate public ownership" of the Chicago-Dunne variety.

The Hon. EDMUND WINSTON PETTUS of Alabama has announced that he is a candidate for reelection to the United States Senate. His present term expires in 1909. Senator Pettus will then be only 88, young enough for a statesman and too old for foolishness. The mere children who have been quarrelling over who should succeed Senator Perrus may now devote their time to their own affairs. Senator PETTUS does not intend to allow them to interfere with

Among the sixty-five members of the party of the Chinese Imperial Commission now touring this country to study our social, economic and industrial systems, one, Mr. SOA CHIANY THOMAS SZE of Shanghai, is a 1905 graduate of the School of Mechanical Engineering in Cornell University. From San Francisco the party went to Washington, and during February they will visit the colleges of the East. A surprisingly large and an increasing number of the Chinese who will make the pace for their country a little later on are now training in the American colleges. The leaven of their Western learning will work astonishing results as they return to their native Orient and take up the work of adjusting the most ancient civilization of the world to modern conditions.

Waste of Public Money by the Board of Education.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sic: On January 1, when there was constituted practically a new Board of Education, it was expected that some undesirable features the school system would be eliminated to the extent that the city Charter permitted. Mayor McClellan deserves credit for the appointment of the gentlemen who took their seats at the beginning of the new year, but the friends of the board are disappointed. The new men must hasten to get acquainted with the inside politics of the school system and stop the waste of money. A system of. petty graft sanctioned in the past has been

I refer to the junketing expeditions. A few days ago a resolution was passed authorizling two superintendents, one drawing a salary of \$5,500, the other of \$5,000, to represent the Department of Education at the perintendent of Education at the structure of the meeting of the Department of Superintend-ence of the National Education Association, to be held at Louisville, Ky., on February 27 to be held at Louisville, Ky., on February 27 and 28 and March 1, 1906, and that their ex-

enses be paid."
When this waste of public money goes on is any wonder that the Department of Education absorbs about one-quarter of the budget; and, by the way, all superintendents have

and that Auburn prison is no better, has been notorious for a long time. The report of the special commission that recommended their abandonment and the erection of modern structures in their place merely confirms and puts in official form what penologists have been saying in public and in private for years. These two prisons, like too many others, have most of the faults of a long past period, and few, if any, of the good features of modern institutions.

Confinement in Sing Sing particularly has come to mean punishment far in excess of that contemplated by the statutes that send men there. Too offen criminals who have read their toll and shorts about one-quarter of the budget. It had, by the way, all superintendents have had, by the way, all superintendents have paid "secretaries."

This is only one instance of the kind. The superintendents' meeting at Louisville has nothing whatever to do with New York shools. The National Education Association is a private institution of school people who meet to read papers and have a good time. I am informed that superintendents from or large that informed that superintendents from othing whatever to do with New York shools. The National Education Association is a private institution of school people who had all informed that superintendents from othing whatever to do with New York shools. The National Education Association is a private institution of school people who had all informed that superintendents from or large that it is a private institution of school people who had all informed that superintendents from or large that it is a private institution of school people who had their papers and have a good time. I am informed that superintendents from or large that it is a private institution of school people who had interested may secure copies.

I am informed that superintendents from or large that superintendents and have a good time. I am informed that superintendents and have a good time. I am informed that superintendents for the call of the way, all superintende

Sensation Caused by a Lover of Beauty. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The question whether Mere Man be allowed to gaze at Beautiful Woman reminds me how I played for this priv-Woman reminds me how I played for this privilege my own "double" and "triple" in Fifth avenue last fall. I walked down from the Museum on a Sunday afternoon and I met near Forty-third street a lady who in complexion, form and expression struck me as one of the most beautiful young women I had ever seen. I co a sidelong glance at her beauty, and longing for a second look I hurried through Forty-third street, boarded a Madison avenue car, rode up to Fifty third street and walked quietly down Fifth avenue

for the second time.

I saw the lady near Fifty first street. Of course, verybody was looking at her, but, engaged in a lively conversation with a gentleman, she seemed as unconscious of the admiring glances as of her own beauty. Assured that she never noticed poor ne. I could not resist the temptation of trying for a third look. I hastened around the cathedral, rode up to Fifty-ninth street and walked quietly down Fifth avenue for the third time.

I met the lady near Fifty-ninth street. This time she saw me and gave me a singular, startled, half-frightened look which I could not explain I walked on in deep thought, but could not help being aware that several persons stared at me with the same startled look, and there was a singular omething in the looks that made me feel as if I were a ghost walking the strects.

At Fifty-seventh street I met an old gentleman

with his wife whom I remembered to have seen hobbling along near Forty-third street. When the old man saw me he seemed to throw up his hands, his eyes bulged out and his mouth opened not know what to make of it. I had never made any sensation by my appearance, and I thought it best to pass quietly on, when I heard the old man cry out excitedly: "Great God. Mary, we have seen that man's double, and here comes his triple!"

It dawned upon me that it is rather an extraordinary thing to meet the same man three times ! ourteen blocks walking along in the same direc tion in three different places, and I quietly disap peared, with my "double" and "triple" and a quad

uple sense of my fool!shness, in the next side street

College Graduates and Crime

TO THE EDITOR OF TRE SUN-Sir: Referring to rour editorial on college men and crime, I some ears ago heard Mr. Z. R. Brockway of the Elmira deformatory say in a public address that in his ong experience he had received into prison more than forty thousand men. In all that multitude, while some were men who had entered colleges, he could not recall a single one who was a graduate. It should perhaps be added that his largest expe rience was with first offenders under thirty years of age, but the statement remains an extraordinary

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.

Architecture. The House that Jack Built had just been finished "Very pretty," they commented, "but when will be declared unsafe?" Herewith he sadly realized he could never be in

PRESIDENT AND SENATE. The Former Is the Sole Constitutional Nominator.

etter of approval.

sole powers of the President.

has grown up a creature unknown to the

Constitution and commonly styled "Sena-torial Courtesy." Not having any lawful

existence or traceable parentage, it partakes of the nature of monsters. It is not without

render to them the power and obligation

ously tried by domineering Senators.

afford to antagonize every Democratic Sen-

Under the Constitution the President is the

sole depositary of all the executive power of

the nation, and this needs must include not

only the specifically enumerated executive

powers, but also every power inherently

Gouverneur Morris in 1787 said in conven-

He enlarged on the tendency of the legis-

usurpation was shown in the impeachment of

President Johnson. His successful resistance

was one of the most important incidents in

Senator Sumner in the Johnson case and

declaring that the President should be polit-

ically punished for presuming to act counte

to the unasked advice of the Senate. Already

a clamor is raised about "the poor old Repub

Sumper, sitting

lican party in New York." Sumner, sitting as one of the court, declared that the John

son impeachment was purely a political case, and should be tried and decided upon political

principles and not as a case involving ques-

That view, shocking as it was to every

onstitutional lawyer, was no more shocking

han the claim of Senators to "nominate" or

o share in "nominating." In the interest of

he Constitution, and therefore of the nation,

it is to be hoped that the President will abate

to the nominating power.

Senators, perform your own specific duties

and let the President perform his: for you may well be assured that not only the mass

of his own party but the mass of all parties

are absolutely sure of his honesty and pa

triotism, and have no reason to fancy that

declared for by the last Presidential election

and persistent advice or attempt

ave him. When he fights for them

NEW YORK, Jon. 29.

to six years.

it will come only from those whose unsought

inate" has created a division in the party.

The man we chose in 1904 to represent us as

President will not abate any of the rights we

SIX YEARS SHAW.

Criticism of His Theory of Rotation for

Government Clerks.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In your issue

o January 26 you give an account of a meeting of the United States Civil Service Retirement Asso-

clation held in Washington on Thursday last, at which Secretary of the Treasury Shaw delivered an

address opposing the creation of a retired list and

pension fund and declaring that the average clerk in the employ of the Government is devoid of in-spiration, ambition and self-reliance, and advo-

cating that the tenure of office should be limited

Now if Secretary Shaw would carefully study

the duties required to be performed by some of the clerks at their desks in the Custom House in this

city, he would learn that it requires just about

the time he would limit the men to hold their office

(namely six years) to become fully qualified to perform their duties, and that if the rotation be-

ame an established fact at the limit he would have

fixed there would be a very unsettled condition of things for the merchants to contend with, and very

any of the most useful and requisite clerks would

be sacrificed to what seems to be the policy of the

Government, constant change, except so far as those who preside as the heads in Washington of

the various departments are concerned.

It is safe to say that if the suggested constant and recur ing rotation should become a practice,

usiness in the New York Custom House would very

often be in a bad muddle, and the Government would scurry around to get back its old force, which

ervice and hard drilling at their various desks.

Courtesy to Women in Offices.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Can you or your readers answer me this? Why do men enter an office in charge of a woman and forget to remove their hats? Is it an intended discourtesy,

From some of the men with whom I come in daily contact I would expect better manners. I don't know for certain, but I think that if I met

hese same men north of Twenty-third street "when

the lights are on" they would not only remove their hats on entering a room where I might be, but would

be more courteous than they are downtown. Is it

impossible to be courteous and businesslike at one and the same time, I wonder?

New Pony for Horace.

president of an insurance company dropped into poetry he prefaced his "pome" with a quotation from Horace. Did he not misunderstand the meaning of the earlier poet? Under all circumstances was not the proper translation as follows:

"Dulce est"—it is a good thing—"desipere"—to dis-appear—"in loco"—into a ho e? Or as some have

translated the latter words-"in loco"-into jall-

hence he modern expression "lockup," which is not a mere common vulgarism, but clearly derived

For the November Gladiators.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As a solution of the present football difficulty, make compulsory

costume such as the English use in football-a

jersey and running "pants," snoes and specific jersey and running "pants," snoes and specific jersey and necessaril tality will go, and open play would necessaril Ex PLATER.

tersey and running "pants," shoes and socks. Bru

Records.

Enicker-That veteran boasts he has had six

Chauffeur-That's nothing: I've had thirty pedes

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: When the ex

ONLY A WOMAN WHO WORKS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.

or don't they know any better

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.

from the Latin.

BOSTON, Jan. 29.

s so admirably fitted for their duties after long

o jot or tittle of his right and obligation as

patronage" can do him any harm.

tions of law.

lative authority to usurp on the Executive.

facilitate the despatch of business.

nominate,

ate the nominating slip.

ome good qualities, in so far as they lawfully

TO TEACH CHILDREN RELIGION. One Suggestion Is That the Schools Give

One Afternoon to the Churches. Steps were taken at a conference of local TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your religious leaders in the assembly hall of timely publication to-day of a part of Senator the United Charities building yesterday Spooner's recent speech concerning the sole power of the President "to nominate," and afternoon, looking to a systematic camyour editorial thereon, impel me to write this paign for a religious education of public

school children. Several of the "Fathers" while hammering The conference met at the call of the Constitution, with clear prevision, local Federation of Churches, of which the declared that encroachment of one of the Rev. Walter Laidlaw is secretary. The ipartite powers upon another was far more Rev. Dr. G. U. Wenner, pastor of Christ ikely to proceed from the Legislature agains the Executive the Executive than from the Executive against the Legislature. The greater num-Lutheran Church, read a paper in which he advocated that two hours of each Wednesber of legislators, each with interests perday afternoon be given over by the public sonal to himself or to his constituents, the school authorities to the churches and that desire of each for "patronage" so as to build scholars whose parents wished it be allowed up his own local machine, would be liable to result in encroachments upon the just and to leave the day school and repair each to And in the practice of such motives there

his parish church for religious education. The Rev. Milton S. Littlefield, pastor of the First Union Presbyterian Church, deplored the weakness of the Sunday school. It wasn't doing what it should, he said; it

had limitations of a very grave nature.

Then the Rev. S. A. Bishop, an Episcopalian, rose to defend the Sunday school against maligners. He declared he was

its leading feature is the claim that the President is under rigid obligation to the indiagainst maigners. He declared he was not pessimistic.

"The number of people who are not worshipping success or money is growing," he said. "But I do not doubt that the Chinese commissioners if they were asked would say that this is not a Christian nation. If this plan goes to the Legislature for action discussion of the most acrimonious nature vidual Senators of a State to advise with them as to nominating, and practically to surresting upon him only, by distinet constitutional command. And so, unconstitutionally, Senators and in a less degree discussion of the most acrimonious nature will at once arise between the Roman Catholics, the Hebrews and the indifferent ones. The thing to do is to better the Sunday school where it is deficient and to make it more efficient, pedagogically and otherwise. I doubt the success of the plan as suggested. Then a letter was read from Itabbi H. Pereira Mendes, president of the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of the United States and Canada. In part he Representatives appear to claim as a right the power to nominate, converting the President into their petty agent to file in the Seu-Presidents have often resisted this indefenble demand and not always with success. Grant had his patience and self-respect griev-United States and Canada. In part he said: land started and made a manly fight for the just powers of the Executive, but finally was forced to acknowledge that he "could not

I would welcome the setting aside of Wednesday afternoons for religious instruction. The object of the Government in making education compulsory is to qualify the children for citizenship, for the discharge of life's ordinary duties and for the earning of a living. But the system, admirable as it is, aims at the education of the head and hand and is practically confined to the three Rs.

needed for the fulfilment of the executive duties of the real and formal head of the na-But boys and girls have hearts and souls tion. Otherwise our Government would lack the powers which by common consent of also. Our educational system should also educate the heart's noble emotions and the mankind necessarily belong to the Executive, and would fail in the "strength" and swiftsoul's high aspirations, and should there-fore teach the three greater Rs, without ness of action which are among the chief which no man, no woman, no nation can be qualities of an ideal Executive or head of the truly great, and these three Rs are reverence, righteousness and responsibility.

The public school system provides for these

tion: "He concurred in thinking the public liberty in greater danger from legislative usurpations than from any other source." either not at all or only by amateurish attempts of principals, some of whom some-times betray their trust by teaching doctrines opposed to the creed of some of the scholars. I know this, and at this moment a certain The most mortifying exhibition of such a principal is on trial for doing so. The public school system may well have nothing to do with religion. Leave doctrinal instruction to the churches. Let a few leading ministers, with our history, for it taught the people that no some living lay educationalists, arrange a sysfight of mere "politics" can overthrow a tem of the three higher Rs for the public schools clear constitutional provision, and it teaches and for all schools. It will take time, but it will mean ennobled citizenship, ideal personal us now that so strong a man as the present Executive can stand up for his "sole right to life and purer social, political and business appoint" without fear that mere "politics for It means the progress and perpetuation of this great nation. Already Senators are imitating the words

Mr. Wenner's and other suggestions were referred to a committee by the chairman of the meeting, the Rev. C. A. Miller of Holy Trinity Lutheran Church.

WANTS TO TEAR UP TRACKS. Coler Says He Will Pay High Class Lawyers Himself if Necessary.

Application was made to Supreme Court Justice Kelly in Brooklyn by Assistant Corporation Counsel Bell yesterday for an order vacating the injuncti n issued by Justice Dickey on July 29, 1902, which enjoined the city officials from interfering with or removing the tracks of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company without first giving the company five days' written notice of the intention to take such action.

Borough President Coler began last week to tear up the tracks of the company on Bus street on the ground that they were not used and that a franchise had never been obtained for the use of the street for such purposes. The 1902 injunction was shown and Mr. Coler had his men withdraw. Former Supreme Court Justice Edward H.

Hatch appeared on behalf of the railroad company and asked for an adjournment, and Assistant Corporation Counsel Bell opposed the adjournment, Justice Kelly set the hearing down for February 13, and at the same time the other motions regard-ing injunctions restraining the city from interfering with the tracks of the railroad

ompany on Johnson avenue and Throop avenue will also be argued.

"This is a test of the fundamental rights of the people," said Mr. Coler. "It is a fundamental right of the people to have these tracks removed, and it is a fundamental fraud that they should remain there. I intend to have an array of legal talent as intend to have an array of legal talent as fine as the railroad corporation, who, I understand, have retained ex-Gov. Black and ex-Justice Hatch. If the city canno and ex-sustice fractor. If the city cannot pay for this talent and the citizens will not, then I will pay for it myself and make this fight as bitter as even the Ramapo fight

ASKS AID FOR CHINA'S LEPERS. Father Conrardy, an Associate of Father Damlen, Now in This Country.

The Rev. Father Conrardy, who was a companion and coworker of Father Damien, has returned to the United States to further the establishment of leper stations in the vicinity of Canton, China. He is a Belgian by birth and began his priestly labors in India in connection with the French society Les Missions Etrangers of Paris and Lyons. Then he worked for fourteen years among the Indians in Oregon, where he heard of Kather Damien's isolation and needs and spent eight years with him in Molokai.

Father Conrardy later entered the Port land, Ore., Medical College and was graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1900. He then made his way to Canton, China, and put himself at the disposal of Bishop Chausse, the Vicar Apostolic, but as the country was then disturbed by war the time was not considered opportune for missionary work

missionary work.

The present Bishop, Monsignor Merel, has taken up the work, however, and has authorized Father Conrardy to lecture and work up interest in behalf of the Canton lepers. He lectured in several cities in Belgium and raised several thousand dollars, but the amount needed to put the work on a sound basis is still lacking and he has come to this country to appeal to friends of humanity, irrespective of creed, to aid him in his work. Subscriptions ent to him in the care of the Rev. J. Frevi, 627 Lexington avenue.

ENOUGH OF GUNFIRE. Gen. Wheeler Plugged His Ears With Cotton Five Minutes Beforehand.

Several days before Gen. Joseph Wheeler died and at a time when he was occasionally irrational he sat up in bed one evening and said to the nurse "When does the firing begin?"

To humor him the nurse replied: The firing will begin at 9 o'clock

Gen. Wheeler leaned back in his bed. apparently resting. At five minutes to 9 o'clock he reached over for his watch, noticed the time, and took from the table near his bed a small bunch of absorbent

cotton. The nurse was watching him, somewhat puzzled by his actions. Very deliberately Gen. Wheeler plugged both ears with the cotton. Then he leaned back in his bed again and went to sleep. Mr. McElroy to Speak William H. McElroy of this city is to speak before the Oneida County Historical Society on February 1. His subject will be "George William Curtis."

POLICE SOFT SNAPS WIPED OUT 160 Men Released for Patrol Duty-The Snappers Won't Be Missed.

Commissioner Bingham at his interview vesterday made it apparent that he is still nosing around for men with soft snaps. "I'm looking out to find if there are sti any of these details left," he added sig.

nificantly.

The Commissioner then gave out this summary of new orders: Bicycle men in precincts temporarily tached to the traffic squad are hereafter

be used for theatre work while on reserve

This will release about eighty more mer

for patrol work. The mounted men of the traffic squad in reserve will be used, dismounted, for theatre work also. These men have been working shifts of seven hours one day and five b another. They will now get in the same ber of hours as plain, ordinary patrolmen.
The men on the Speedway bicycle squad, ten in number, have also been put to v

The guards on the rear of patrol waghave been done away with. This adds sixty more men for patrol. Three men also been taken out of Chief Inspector right's office.

In all about 160 more men have been added to the patrol force.

The mounted men and the bievele s have always had notoriously easy on account of their short hours of and when Commissioner McAdoo and when Commissioner Meadoo them such assignments as the Sp and Lafayette Boulevard they pra had nothing to do in the winter in Commissioner Bingham has gone to the department carefully and has all every special detail he could find that add more men to the force.

Aside from taking men from every of detail in the headquarters building abolished the following squads or dall established under Mr. McAdoo: S roundsmen, vice squad, Speedway half the boiler squad, firecracker special squads on docks and private pro-erties, newspaper reading squad, squad-detailed as guards on patrol wagons, ha the precinct plain clothes squad in nearly every precinct, and minor squads attached to public buildings.

MUCH VEXED EVANS MILLIONS. Motion to Hurry Up Fills the Court Room With Lawyers.

Justice Amend of the Supreme Cour was asked yesterday to compel the service of the complaint on several of the defendants in the action of the executors of the w of Thomas W. Evans, the American dentist who made millions in Paris, for a construction of the trust agreement which also involves the right to sell valuable real estate in this city in order to get the cash with which to settle the estate. The case full of lawyers and so was the court room Six law firms represented the city of Phila-delphia, which is a beneficiary under the will, and there were also lawyers to after the interests of the thirteen nephews and nieces of the testator.

Justice Amend said that in his opin

Justice Amend said that in his opinion there was no doubt that the defendants would be served within a reasonable time. Counsel for the executors promised that the service would be made within one week and the motion was adjourned.

The principal question involved in the suit is whether the real estate should go to the next of kin or to the trustees or to the Evans Institute for the education of dentists at Philadelphia. The estate is estimated at \$6.000.000.

estimated at \$6,000,000.

SWEAR TO GARFIELD'S PROMISE. Three Witnesses Say He Agreed to Grant Immunity and Pledged the President.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.-Charles G. Dawes president of the Central Trust Company of Illinois, Edward Morris, vice-president of the Fairbanks Canning Company, and Sail McRoberts, treasurer of the Armour interests, in the United States Court to-day swore that Commissioner of Corporations Garfield promised the packers immunity

from prosecution.

These witnesses testified also that Mr Garfield said he spoke with authority after having conferred at length with the President of the United States and the Secretary of the Department of Commerce.
The witnesses declared that Garfield went so far as to promise that the President would hold inviolate the information that

That Mr. Garfield demanded his informa tion under oath was shown by Mr. Morris when he identified a letter sent to him by Mr. Garfield.

Because of this demand, the packers contended, they are entitled to immunity under the provision of the laws invoked by the

REPORT ON VENEZUELA IN.

Root Has Commissioner Calboun's Views on Asphalt Controversy. WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 .- W. J. Calhoun,

President Roosevelt's special commissioner who went to Venezuela last summer to investigate the claim of the New York and Bermudez Asphalt Company against the Venezuelan Government, to-day handed his report to Secretary of State Root. Mr. Calhoun has been working of the report for several months.

It has been understood that Mr. Root ill send the Calhoun report to Congress-Whether this action will be with a tow rd securing Congressional action i regard to what course shall be taken by th Government against President Castro is no known. There have been many concerning the findings of Mr. C Most of these have been to the effective he found that President Castro's act toward the asphalt company were enti-justified. This view seems inconsi-with the attitude of officials of the Gov ment who are supposed to know what is in the report.

DIRECT NOMINATIONS

Republicans Will Advise Doing Nothing Until Legislature Adjourns. Although the special committee appointed

by the Republican county committee consider direct nominations at the maries has decided to report in favor of amending the rules of the county organiza-tion to provide for such direct nomination of candidates in this county, the com-mittee's report, it was learned last night, will recommend that definite action not be taken by the county com-until the Legislature adjourns. Bit now pending in Albany making nominations mandatory on both and, if they pass, the public and party will pay for the printing a tributing the primary ballots.

Scarlet Fever Closes Normal School TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 30 .- The New Jersey State Normal and Model Scho this city, including the boarding were closed to-day for the first their history on account of the bri out of two cases of scarlet fever, fr The patients at unknown cause. The fined in an infirmary.

The Railroad Y. M. C. A. Celebraic The thirtieth anniversary of the fo of the railroad branches of the Y. M. in New York was celebrated at the Ra Men's Building, 361 Madison aven night. John Carstensen, a vice-of the New York Central, presi-other officers of the system, amor George H. Daniels, E. V. W. Ross Charles F. Cox, were present.

Gift for the Kalser

The German War Veterans of are going to present a punch how Emperor and Empress of Germany ruary 16, the occasion of their ding anniversary. The bow! is in of a cance, raised four and a half the floor on a pedestal. The fashioned of American materials.